

CONGRESS TO MEET IN EXTRA SESSION APRIL 7

House Will Take Up Tariff Revision, and May Enact Other Legislation.

COMMITTEE PLACES AS CLUB

Assignments Are To Be Held Up Until the Tariff Bill Is Out of the Way—Many Schedules Ready.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, March 17.—President Wilson's proclamation calling the extra session of Congress for April 7 was followed to-day by official confirmation of the Tribune's announcement that the standing committees of the House will not be named until the tariff bills are out of the way, and that the activities of the extra session will be governed largely by the progress made with tariff revision.

It is also confirmed that the House leaders will use committee assignments as a club over Democrats who are inclined to rebel against the tariff bills reported by the Ways and Means Committee. This is not openly admitted by the House leaders, but the President's proclamation to-day brought the admission from Representative Underwood that when the House convenes only the committees necessary to conduct the actual organization will be named. Those committees are Rules, Accounts, Mileage and Ways and Means.

Although Mr. Underwood naturally would not acknowledge the fact, it is learned that the organization of the other committees by the Ways and Means Committee will await the disposition of tariff revision. If the tariff bills go through promptly—if there is no serious insurgency in Democratic ranks—the Committee on Ways and Means, which is the steering committee, will feel justified in disposing committee assignments and in setting all of the legislative machinery in motion.

May Do Other Business.

It is pointed out that after the House disposes of the tariff it may turn its attention to other matters, while the Senate is digesting the tariff bills, providing that the Democrats behave. Once the tariff is out of the way it will be easy for the President to send in a supplemental message recommending other legislative matters, but the House could proceed without such a message. The extra session, called to consider Canadian reciprocity, it is pointed out, was largely devoted to other legislation.

Mr. Underwood declined to-day to comment on the underlying motives of the decision not to organize the House committees at the extra session, contenting himself with the statement that "only the committees necessary to conduct the business of the House—Rules, Mileage, Accounts and Ways and Means—will be named."

"The others," he said, "will go over until later in the session."

The date fixed for the tariff session was accepted by Congress leaders with satisfaction. Senate committees are organized for work, and will take up the preliminary stages of much general legislation early in April.

Discuss Income Tax Plan.

The Democrats of the Ways and Means committee adjourned to-night until tomorrow after beginning a revision of the intricacies of customs enforcement in the administrative sections of the tariff and informally discussing the income tax plan, without attempting to reach a decision as to that new revenue-altering scheme designed to add perhaps \$100,000,000 to the treasury funds.

While the income tax details hinge on the final estimate of the probable revenue from the fourteen schedules, the disposition of the committee majority is to inaugurate the system with probably a 1 per cent tax on a minimum of \$5,000 annual income, with the idea that the tax may be susceptible to a lowering of the income minimum or a raising of the tax percentage, or both, if conditions necessitate, after the plan is floated.

The big fight pending now is the always controversial Schedule K, the big wool schedule, on which a final vote is likely within the next three or four days. The advocates of free raw wool in the committee have counted on winning in the end, regardless of what the probable attitude of the Senate might be. The majority already has settled upon free raw cotton and on sharp reductions in the cheaper grade of textile manufactures.

The revision plan as settled upon contemplates substantially the principal provisions of the Democratic revision bills that were put through both houses during the last Congress. It was stated to-night that the revision as planned includes:

Schedule A—Reaffirmation of most of the rates on chemicals, oils and paints provided under the Democratic chemical revision attempt at the last Congress, with some sharper reductions, including cuts in the rates on the cheaper grades of soap and lower duties on oils entering soap manufacture.

Schedule B—Reductions from the present rate on cheaper pottery ware, substantial cuts on many articles of china, stoneware, porcelain, stone and crockery ware now assessed 55 and 60 per cent, denounced by importers as exorbitant if over 10 or 15 per cent; simplification of classification to differentiate between earthenware and china.

Schedule C—Substantially a reaffirmation of the iron and steel schedule proposed by the Democrats in the 62d Congress.

Schedule D—Rough and dressed lumber, heavy and standard timber, shingles, laths and fence posts made free and reductions in other items.

Schedule E—Free sugar and other provisions of the former Underwood free sugar bill, the loss of approximately \$5,000,000 revenue from which to be offset by the income tax.

Schedules F and H—Retention of high rates of duty on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff, and spirits, wines and beverages, all regardless of the committee majority as luxuries, to be taxed as high as they can stand from a revenue raising standpoint.

Schedule G—Agricultural products—Numerous changes, particularly a sharp cut on lemons, a compromise on the duty for free lemons involving the citrus fruit interests on the Pacific Coast, meats and cattle, whether dutiable or free, still undetermined.

Schedule I—Free raw cotton, substantial reductions on cheaper grades of cotton goods, practically as proposed in the 62d Congress.

Schedule J—Retention of most of the flax, hemp and jute rates, except on the cheaper grades of linen and other manufactures.

Schedule K—Sharp reductions on a large variety of leather goods, products along the lines of the previous Democratic bills, with a fight still on for free raw wool.

Schedule L—Approximately the present high rates on silks and silk goods, as luxuries.

Schedule M—Free wood pulp and print papers, probably with the elimination of the present restrictions as to reciprocity.

Schedule N—Reductions in numerous manufactures, including harness and saddlery.

Free list—Substantially the free list proposed at the last Congress, with additions, but with the question of free meats and cattle unsettled.



JOHN BASSETT MOORE, Selected as Counselor to the State Department.

MOORE TO BE BRYAN'S CHIEF LAW ADVISER

Columbia Professor Accepts Office of Counselor of the Department of State.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 17.—John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia, whose prospective connection with the State Department was first announced in The Tribune, has accepted the appointment of counselor of the State Department. He will succeed Chandler Anderson, who has filled the place since the death of Henry M. Hoyt, for whom it was created.

It is understood that an effort will be made to increase the compensation of the counselor, which is \$7,500, and that Professor Moore will become acting Secretary of State whenever Mr. Bryan is away.

It was said to-day that Joseph E. Davies, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, had decided to become Assistant Secretary of War, the place offered to him last week. Mr. Davies is the Democratic leader of Wisconsin.

Professor John Bassett Moore has held the chair of international law at Columbia University since 1901 and is a recognized authority on the subject. He has already had considerable experience in State Department affairs, as he was Third Assistant Secretary of State from 1896 to 1901 and was Assistant Secretary in 1908. He resigned as Assistant Secretary to go to Paris as counsel to the American peace commission in the negotiations that brought about the end of the Spanish-American War. He was a law clerk in the State Department in 1885.

Professor Moore has been secretary of the fisheries conference, secretary of the conference on Samoan affairs, delegate to the fourth international American conference at Buenos Ayres in 1910, and social plenipotentiary to the Chicago centennial of the same year. He has written much on matters of political science and diplomacy and is one of the editors of "The Political Science Quarterly" and the "Journal of Droit International Privé." He is an honorary member of the faculty of the University of Chile. He was born at Smyrna, Del., December 3, 1860, and was educated at the University of Virginia.

FOR CABINET IN CONGRESS

Senator Root Suggests Seats in Senate and House.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 17.—Senator Root opened a campaign to-day to bring the legislative and executive branches of the government into closer relation by asking to have printed as a public document two reports by Senator George H. Pennington, of Ohio—one made in the House and the other in the Senate—advocating seats for the Cabinet in each chamber.

When Congress convenes Mr. Root will urge consideration of this matter. He holds that the two branches of the government are like a team of badly matched horses—one trotting and one galloping—and that the progress of legislation is much impeded by their failure to work in unison. He hopes that if the House and Senate will not go to the extent of giving Cabinet officers seats they will at least provide some way by which the Cabinet can appear directly before the legislators.

COURT ENJOINS BURLERSON

Newspaper Law To Be Reviewed Before He Enforces It.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 17.—The Supreme Court granted today a restraining order to prevent Postmaster General Burleson from enforcing the newspaper publicity law while the court has under consideration the question of its constitutionality.

The injunction was granted on a request made last week by Robert C. Morris, attorney for "The New York Journal of Commerce," which has attacked the validity of the act. Postmaster General Burleson had notified him that newspapers which had not filed statements required by the law would be penalized.

POSTOFFICES DEMOCRATIC PREY

Siege of Burleson by Spoilsmen Promises Revocation of Taft Civil Service Order—House Members See Danger to Party Supremacy in Discontent.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 17.—Democratic spoils hunters are so strongly laying siege to Postmaster General Burleson that a revocation of the Taft executive order concerning fourth class postmasters into the civil service is threatened. If the President listens to the advice of his Postmaster General the order will soon be rescinded or amended beyond recognition.

The Postmaster General has been informed by more than one Democratic member of the House that a refusal to annul the Taft order will result in a Republican victory at the Congress elections of two years hence. Representative Rouse of Kentucky, is one Democrat who does not mince words in declaring that the revocation of the Taft order is necessary to continue Democratic control of the House. Mr. Rouse has so informed Mr. Burleson, and the Postmaster General has also heard from other Democrats.

"I believe three districts in my state will switch to the Republicans at the next election unless this order is annulled," said Mr. Rouse to-day. "I do not crave the job of recommending this postmaster, so far as I am concerned, but the boys back home are voting the Democratic ticket for sixteen years, and they want to be shown some prospects."

It is believed that the Postmaster General will recommend an amended order, which will not take the fourth class postmasters from the civil service, but which will provide that all applicants, including the incumbent postmaster, be required to stand an examination. From the list of eligibles the Democratic members of Congress then will recommend the appointment.

The gloomy view of the Kentucky member is shared by other House Democrats. A Southern member said to-day that he had been informed that the new administration is now at work on a plan to relieve "the distressing situation" and that the Taft order would be materially amended, if not revoked.

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WILLIAM F. MCCOMBS, Democratic National Committee chairman, who will be Ambassador to France.

(Photo Copyright by Sarony.)

M'COMBS TO ACCEPT POST

Appointment as Ambassador To Be Made in Few Days.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 17.—The nomination of William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to be Ambassador to France, was prepared at the White House to-day, and as it was about to be transmitted to the Senate it was withheld for a few days at Mr. McCombs's request. Mr. McCombs has declined to accept the post, and it is said the delay does not mean a change in his intentions.

It was said that Mr. McCombs was making such rapid progress with the organization of the Democratic National Committee that he probably would be in a position to go abroad within a month. It is not improbable that Mr. McCombs will retain the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, and might return before the next Presidential campaign to take up active political work.

National Committeeman Fred R. Lynch, of Minnesota, urged the President to appoint F. A. Day Commissioner of the General Land Office. At the same time he talked with the President about the promotion of agriculture throughout the country. Mr. Lynch said the President's idea was "to bring the agricultural college to the farmer by means of the experimental farm, rather than by bringing the farmer to the agricultural college."

President Wilson does not expect to announce any more appointments until the extra session of Congress convenes, on April 7, unless some extraordinary occasion demands it. The President does not believe it necessary to make recess appointments with a session of Congress only a few days off. Before April 7 he is expected to select men for most of the important posts he has to fill, and their names will be put before the new Senate then.

Other charges in the air.

Other proceedings involving the Musicas in alleged bonds of nearly \$200,000 may be taken to-day, according to a firm of Rushmore, Babcock & Stern, attorneys for the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Other banks were also interested in the suit.

Henry R. Stern, of the law firm, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday and asked that warrants be issued for the Musicas. Before the evidence could be presented in concise form the grand jury adjourned. Later an important witness was found and he will testify this morning.

According to the attorneys A. Musica & Son dealt with the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Bank of Montreal, and several private bankers, among them the Seligmans.

"The exact amount of money the Musicas are supposed to have obtained is not known," said Mr. Stern. "We have been working all day securing evidence from many unexpected sources. All told the amount may be two or three hundred thousand dollars, perhaps half a million. We cannot tell now how high the figures will run."

The firm of A. Musica & Son had engaged in a large foreign trade for the last two years, and their dealings with New York banks had been satisfactory until last week. On Thursday one of the banks had occasion to compare a shipment of hair goods which the Musicas intended sending abroad with a bill of lading deposited with them, on which it was said to be probable the shippers intended to obtain a draft.

A discrepancy in the dimensions of the shipment was found on the bills of lading, and the bank was led to investigate. Agents went to a steamship pier, and cases supposed of contain human hair goods were found to hold articles of little value. The investigations were continued with further disclosures. The Musicas became accquainted late Thursday night with the bank's suspicions, and are said to have left the city.

Antonio Musica had been an importer and dealer in Italian products and human hair goods, in this city, for more than thirty years, and was in good standing with the banks with whom he did business. He had dealt with the Bank of the Manhattan Company twenty-five years.

Last year the Musicas developed an extensive business in the importation and exportation of human hair goods, organized in a general corporation in this country, which they named "The Hair Goods Company." They shipped it abroad as the finished product. They sent the goods to London, Paris and Naples and exhibited to the banks contracts with dealers in those places and credits with banking houses abroad whose receipts were unquestioned.

They drew against these credits and had the bills of exchange cashed at the banks.

The Musicas conducted business in this manner six or seven months, all the drafts having been accepted or promptly paid by the London or Paris banks against which they had drawn. In view of the recognition of similar credits the New York bankers supposed the present trouble over the dishonored drafts arose through some misunderstanding in London with the house there with which the Musicas were dealing.

The firm of the Manhattan Company, however, notified Antonio Musica that the London bank had refused to pay the drafts, and Musica promptly drew a check and paid the amount he had obtained. Investigation was made by the New York banks, but suspicion was allayed until the developments last Thursday.

WILSON TO DISCUSS CHINA

Statement Concerning Republic To Be Issued To-day.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 17.—President Wilson will present for the consideration of the Cabinet to-morrow a statement concerning China intended to be made public later. White House and State Department officials observed the strict secrecy about the statement to-night.

The President and Secretary Bryan have had several conferences on the subject of China, and a long talk just before the Secretary left for the West was said to have been devoted largely to Chinese questions.

There are two phases of the Chinese situation in which the United States is peculiarly interested—recognition of the republican government, now nearly two years old, and the proposed six-power loan.

The Chinese republic has continually sought recognition, but the policy of President Taft and his Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, was to withhold recognition until the new government had demonstrated its ability to maintain itself as a real republic, administering a popular government.

The proposed Chinese loan by financial interests of the great powers has been held up for a long time, China declining to agree to the terms proposed. Banking houses of the United States, aided by the influence of the State Department, obtained the consent of the other powers for American participation in the proposed loan.

WILSON LAVISH WITH GREEN

Shamrocks Sent by Redmond Adorn Cabinet Lapels.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 17.—The shamrocks sent to President Wilson by John Redmond were widely distributed to-day. Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department called on Secretary Tumulty early this morning and carried away a bit of green on his lapel. Another generous decoration appeared in Secretary Tumulty's coat. As Cabinet members came into the office they were supplied with shamrocks, and temporarily the White House became headquarters for St. Patrick's Day.

In the House of Representatives St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the laying of a new carpet of real "green." There has been a mysterious air among the workmen ever since the changes in the desks in the hall of Representatives were begun, and it is now alleged that the work of removing the desks and preparing the floor for the new carpet had been rushed so that the new covering might go down on the day devoted to the patron saint of Ireland.

Honor to St. Patrick's memory was paid to-day by several members of the Supreme Court. Chief Justice White wore a green ribbon in his coat, and so did Justice Pitney. Justice Holmes wore a green necktie.

GALLOWAY TAKES NEW POST

Sworn as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Soon After Confirmation.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 17.—A few hours after being confirmed by the Senate to-day Dr. Beverly T. Galloway was sworn as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

William A. Taylor, who has been his assistant, is slated to succeed him as chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and L. C. Corbett, who has been in charge of horticultural investigations, will be assistant chief of the bureau.

TO MAKE DESERTION A MISDEMEANOR ONLY

Secretary Garrison Indorses Plan to Lessen Its Penalties in Time of Peace.

FAVORS DETENTION CAMPS

Would Train All Those Under Punishment in Special Lines of Work to Make Them Better Soldiers.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 17.—Secretary of War Garrison will take up as soon as opportunity permits a proposition which, if carried to a successful issue, is designed to diminish the difficulties of recruiting and to obviate many instances of grave injustice which now attach to desertion from the army.

This proposition consists of abolishing the purely statutory criminality